

Title	INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES STAFF AND SEMINARS 2001-2002
Author(s)	
Citation	ZINBUN (2003), 36(1): 105-116
Issue Date	2003-03
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2433/48799
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Type	Departmental Bulletin Paper
Textversion	publisher

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

STAFF AND SEMINARS

2001–2002

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 MORIGA, Kazue, Research Associate, *Chinese Philology*
 MORIOKA, Tomohiko, Research Associate, Ph.D. (JAIST), *Multilingual Computing*
 MURAKAMI, Ei, Research Associate, *A Study of Socio-economical Changes in the Coastal Area of South China during the Modern Era*
 NAKANISHI, Hiroki, Research Associate, *A Descriptive Study of Hakka and the Surrounding Languages*
 OHARA, Yoshitoyo, Research Associate, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Chinese Buddhist Painting*
 SANO, Seiko, *Chinese Records of Anomalies*
 TOGO, Toshihiro, Research Associate, *Nosographical Study of Chinese Medicine in Sui-Tang Period*

Visiting Fellows from Overseas

HENAFF, Marcel, Ph.D. (U. of Copenhagen), *Comparative History of Cities and Public Space*, September 2000–June 2001
 KWON, Tai-ok, Ph.D. (Seoul U.), *A Study of Japanese Colonial Rule to Korea*, December 2000–February 2001
 MCMULLEN, Ian James, Ph.D. (Cambridge U.), *The Sekiten Ritual in Tokugawa Japan*, March 2001–May 2001
 BREEN, John, Ph.D. (Cambridge U.), *Imperial ritual and folk ritual in 19th-century Japan*, July 2001–December 2001
 YANG, Tianshi, *Cultural Exchanges between Modern China and Japan*, July 2001–January 2002
 ZHANG, Xiang, *The Exchange of Ideas between Japan and China in the Formation Process of Modern Nations*, January 2002–April 2002
 VAN BREMEN, Jan G., Ph.D. (U. of California, Berkeley), *Memory and Monument in the Making of Modern Japan*, February 2002–July 2002
 TANKHA, Brij Mohan, Ph.D. (U. of Delhi), *Regionalism in Modern Japan*, April 2002–July 2002
 DOAK, Kevin Michael, Ph.D. (U. of Chicago), *Japanese Nationalism and “placing the People”*, August 2002–September 2003
 ZHANG, Guandga, *A Study of the Sino-Western Relations in the T’ang period*, August 2002–February 2003

Seminars

Department of Humanities

LANGUAGE AND RELIGION IN LATE VEDIC PERIOD
—STUDIES IN THE VĀDHŪLA-ANVĀKHYĀNA—
(coordinated by Y. IKARI, April 2001–March 2004)

The aim of this biweekly seminar is to study the text of the Vādhūla-Anvākhyāna, one of the important Brāhmaṇas of late Vedic period. This is a prose work belonging to the Vādhūla school in the Taittirīya branch of the Yajurveda and a collection of a floating mass of views and discourses on the Vedic Śrauta rituals. Although their importance with a view to both linguistic and religious histories has been well recognized among the researchers of Vedic literature, the texts of the Vādhūla school have not been fully investigated mainly because of the deploring situation of their fundamental sources of manuscripts. The only texts so far available to the scholars had been those of excerpts published by Dr. Willem Caland in 1920's. This situation, however, has been dramatically improved by the finding of new series of manuscripts belonging to this school by the coordinator of this seminar during his field works conducted in South India in 1990's. The work of preparing new critical editions of basic important texts of this school, including those unknown to the scholars, has been on progress and various new information on this school has been brought to light. This seminar focuses one of those texts with participation of researchers of various fields of Indology. In order to meet the demands of international scholars of Vedic research, the purpose of this joint research is to publish the critical text of the Vādhūla-Anvākhyāna and its English translation with detailed notes.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE FORMATION
(coordinated by K. MAEKAWA, April 2001–March 2005)

This is a comparative study on the process of the formation of the ancient states both in the Old World and the New World. The members of this study group are the historians and archaeologists specialized in ancient Japan, China, South America, and Mesopotamia, the specialists of the ancient Chinese and Indian literature, and an anthropologist of South Asia. An enormous amount of new archaeological information has been brought about in course of the recent excavations of the sites dated in the periods crucial to the state formation. This is best exemplified by the newly discovered data about the transition from the Yayoi Period to the Kofun Period in Japan. In light of the new evidence, therefore, each member of this study group is required to test the theories previously presented for the state formation of the regions concerned. Validity of any grand theories, built so as to find out the cross-cultural regularities in the course of state formation, is also to be reviewed by the study group.

JAPANESE COLONIAL POLICY TOWARD KOREA AND TAIWAN
(coordinated by N. MIZUNO, April 1998–March 2002)

Korea and Taiwan were the principal colonies of the pre-war Japanese Empire. The project's aim is to examine Japanese colonial rule in Korea and Taiwan, mainly by comparing its policies toward Korea and toward Taiwan, but also by analyzing the process and mechanism of policy-making. It is also intended to investigate the relationship between colonial policies and Japanese domestic politics.

STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE
(coordinated by N. MIZUNO, April 2002–March 2005)

In the prewar period, Japan held powers of consular jurisdiction in places such as Korea and China. However, interpreting this authority in a very broad way, Japan also dispatched police officers to its consulate offices in order to exercise police power over Japanese residents in Korea and China, as well as naturalized Taiwanese and Korean residents later on. Also called "Foreign Ministry police", these consular police forces carried out a vast range of activities, such as controlling common crime, protecting Japanese resident communities, gathering intelligence information, and managing public health and welfare matters. Although the existence of the consular police is an important part of modern Japan's historical relations with the nations of East Asia, it has gone almost completely unstudied up to this point. This collaborative research project, by also examining the topic from Korean, Chinese, and Western perspectives, aims to shed light on the numerous facets of Japanese consular police history.

A STUDY OF PORNOGRAPHY
(coordinated by Y. OURA, April 1999–March 2002)

Based on analyses of erotic representations using different media such as literary texts, paintings, photographs, films, videos, etc., we will examine the nature of the eros represented therein and the very possibility of its representation, as well as several themes common to them: subject, society, ethnicity, nation, gender, religion, ethics, etc. With reference to the "invention of pornography" in modern Europe, and also considering the erotic representations and cultures in modern and contemporary Japan, along with some cases in China and the United States, we wish to open a horizon for a new theory in this field.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DARWINIAN EFFECTS

(coordinated by T. SAKAGAMI, April 1999–March 2002)

Since the publication of Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, "evolutionism" has produced great effects on various fields, and has given rise to a paradigm shift in modern sciences. The spread of evolutionistic terms, such as "struggle for existence" and "survival of the fittest", seems to be clear evidence of "Darwinian Effects", but an evolutionistic way of thinking has also implicitly tremendous impact on sciences and societies in the 20th century. This study attempts to investigate how "evolutionism" has been understood, accepted or criticized in various societies and disciplines, in order to shed some light on characteristics and problems of modern societies and sciences.

STUDY OF INFORMATION IN THE PERIOD OF THE MEIJI REVOLUTION

(coordinated by S. SASAKI, April 1996–March 2003)

The Meiji Revolution was a period of social change in the information-oriented nineteenth century. Both the authorities and the people had to cope with various information from inside and outside the country. This study aims to investigate how they collected, published and used such information.

TRANSDISCIPLINARY STUDIES OF FETISHES AND FETISHISM

(coordinated by M. TANAKA, April 2000–March 2003)

This four-year-long project aims to reconsider socio-historical contexts in which the concept of fetish/fetishism emerged and has developed in the West and beyond. Fetishes were "discovered" in West Africa by Portuguese traders. Fetishism was coined by a French scholar, de Bross in 17th century, and later, in 19th century, led to a heated debate over the origin of religion. It was also used by Marx to characterize the nature of commodities and by Freud for a type of sexual orientalism. Fetish/Fetishism is a key concept to understand not only the history of Western social thoughts, but Western views of human-object relationship.

WHAT WERE THE SIXTIES ?

(coordinated by S. TOMINAGA, April 2001–March 2004)

The historians in future may consider the changes that we experienced through the years sixties far more important than any revolutions or any wars in the twentieth century; it was above all a worldwide one and it occurred not only in political or economical system but also (and especially) in culture that has been determining considerably our own actual ways of life. Though we ourselves as actors in the contemporary history could not then fully understand the meaning of this decade, it is now, at the distance of 30 years, a little easier to know what really happened then. In order to re-experience these years, the crucial turning point of the century and to get a more profound comprehension of ourselves, specialists in different areas (ranging from visual art and music to social sciences) and of different ages (including those who were born in the sixties or even in the seventies) will be invited to this seminar.

A STUDY OF FRANCO-JAPANESE CULTURAL RELATIONS

(coordinated by H. USAMI, April 2002–March 2006)

This four-year-long project aims to reconsider concretely the cultural interaction between Japan and France from a synthetic perspective, attaching importance to the interchange between people and materials. “What was France for the Japanese and what was Japan for the French?” This is our central interest, shared by all the participants in this seminar from various disciplines, not only french literature or arts, but also the comparative history of Japanese and Occidental arts, Japanese cultural history, Japanese modern history, the comparative history of civilizations, sociology and the history of religion. Along with French researchers of Japanese studies who live in Japan, we have several overseas collaborators. The period covered is from the end of the Edo period to the end of the World War II, which corresponds, in France, the period of the Second Empire and the Third Republic.

MEMORY AND HISTORY

—A CASE-STUDY OF JAPANESE EMIGRANTS TO *MANCHURIA*

(coordinated by Y. YAMAMOTO, April 2002–March 2004)

“Memory and History” or “History and Memory” is one of the most popular topics of the academic world of history. Our small group of political, economic, and social historians would like to think about this problem with special reference to the Japanese emigrants to *Manchuria*. The seminar would be held for two years, every two weeks on Friday afternoon.

DIMENSIONS OF CULTURAL INTERACTION AND ITS INITIATORS

(coordinated by S. YAMAMURO, April 2000–March 2003)

This study group is pursuing the new research field of cultural interaction. To this end, researchers from a wide variety of disciplines delineate the process by which cultures are shaped and transformed through the interaction of people, information, and materials, while at the same time undertaking a critical reexamination of established disciplines and their theoretical frameworks. Furthermore, the group also aims to analyze the historical roles which various research institutions have played as initiators of cultural interaction in Japan, and as a case study it focuses in particular on the East Asian Institute.

LANGUAGE AND STABLE SOCIETY

(coordinated by T. YOKOYAMA, April 1999–March 2002)

When human societies stabilise, language seems to undergo significant change. This seminar involves discussions across the humanities, animal sciences, and ecology to clarify modes of relationship between language and stable societies. The discussions take as their source documents selected from pre-modern Asian and European religions, the performing arts, literature, and sciences. The participants in this seminar share the idea that the quality of language is a crucial element essential to any stable society for the maintainance of its vitality. The problem of today is that the seeds for global social stability have been proliferating in the form of new taboos produced by high science and technology, but at the same time the over-specialisation of human activities seems to lead to a gradual decline of the power of language, changing any new trend of stability into that of stagnancy.

LANGUAGE AND CIVILISATION

(coordinated by T. YOKOYAMA, April 2002–March 2007)

When human societies move from the stage of mere stability to that of civilisation, it seems that language, while itself undergoing profound changes, plays a significant role. The seminar intends to clarify modes of relationship between language and civilisation by transdisciplinary discussion of notable cases in pre-modern East Asian and West European societies. The participants in this seminar, ranging in their disciplines from the humanities to ecology, share the idea that since the Industrial Revolution, no civilisation/*bunmei* in the classical sense of the word has come into being in human history, and that the quality of language will matter more than ever for the civilising process. The problem today is that the seeds of global social stability and even of future civilisation have been sown in the form of new taboos, produced by cutting-edge science and technology, while at the same time the overspecialisation of human activities seems to lead to a gradual decline in the power of language, changing any new trend towards stability or civilisation into one of stagnation. The seminar will meet fortnightly with such concerns in mind.

REEXAMINATION OF THEORY AND CRITICISM IN THE 20TH CENTURY

(coordinated by N. UENO, April 1999–March 2002)

In the first half of the 20th century, the “crisis” of modern human sciences began to surface, and then the problem of how to overcome it became the main subject in various fields: some disciplines were reconstructed from a new perspective; others, such as anthropology and psychoanalysis, were newly formed. And these earthshaking changes of paradigms in modern human sciences must have been, more or less, correlative with the “crisis” of modern society itself. This study attempts to give an analysis of philosophical, scientific and artistic discourse during this period in Europe, America and Japan, in order to shed light on its complex connections with social and political conditions.

Department of Oriental Studies

STUDIES ON *GUIZHEN ZONGYI* 歸真總義

(coordinated by M. HAMADA, April 2000–March 2003)

From the end of Ming period there appeared many Islamic literatures written in Chinese. It has been pointed out that influence of Sufism had significantly permeated among them. *Guizhen zongyi* is one of the earliest works of this category. Zhang Zhong 張中, a Chinese Muslim, had recorded and published the lecture of an unidentified Indian Sufi. Scrutinizing this important literature will help us to elucidate how Chinese Muslim intellectuals of the 17th century tried to understand Islam and Sufism in the religious and cultural tradition of China. It will also be a clue to further investigation of the feature of Islam in China or a localization problem of Islamic religion.

SOCIAL ORDER IN EARLY MODERN CHINA

(coordinated by S. IWAI, April 2000–March 2003)

The fields of order formation in pre-modern China are recognized at several levels. One can refer to the family or the lineage as the most basic layer, and to the world system of the Middle Kingdom as the highest. This research project focuses on the political and cultural orders within the prefecture level and tries to elucidate the dynamic process of their formation through reciprocal actions between local authorities and people.

THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF THE YUAN DYNASTY

(coordinated by B. KIN, April 2000–March 2003)

This will be an investigation of the nature of society and culture in the age when Mongolians ruled the whole of China. For this purpose, we will study two important books of those days, one is *SHILINGUANGJI* 事林廣記 which is a sort of an encyclopedia for daily life, and another is *YUANKANZAJUSANSHIZHONG* 元刊雜劇三十種, thirty playbooks of *ZAJU* 雜劇 drama.

THE FORMATION OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION

(coordinated by I. KOMINAMI, April 2000–March 2005)

Many important relics have been unearthed recently in China. These materials give us a lot of new knowledge about many aspects of Chinese culture. But when we attempt to rewrite the history of Chinese culture, we are confronted with the difficulty of mediating between text and unearthed materials. This research team examines Wang Guowei's way of investigating ancient Chinese culture, and tries to create a new method for research in cultural history by combining text and unearthed materials.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA AS REFLECTED IN THE CHINESE BIOGRAPHIES OF BUDDHIST MONK-TRANSLATORS

(coordinated by S. KUWAYAMA, April 1996–March 2002)

The project aims to deepen our understanding of Buddhist culture and society in Central Asia and the northwestern Subcontinent in the 4th-8th centuries. The interdisciplinary meeting held biweekly (on Mondays) focuses on a detailed reading of the biographies of monks who came to China to translate Buddhist scriptures. Such biographies, edited in the 5th and 8th centuries, are included in the Liang and Tang *Biographies of Eminent Monks*. The project ends in March 2002.

THE DYNAMIC STRUCTURE OF CHINESE MODERNIZATION

(coordinated by T. MORI, April 1998–March 2003)

The encounter with Western civilization brought about a great change in China. But how? “Western impact on China” is a phrase often used to describe the cause of this change. This expression reveals the one-sidedness of the traditional view: the West forced China to change. The traditional social structure of China, however, must have played a fundamental role in accepting Western civilization and modernizing China. Therefore, along with the Western impact on China, the transformation and development of Chinese society should be considered. We intend to examine this problem from various points of view—politically, economically, and culturally.

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM, BUDDHISM AND TAOISM

(coordinated by K. MUGITANI, April 2000–March 2005)

The relation between Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism is one of the most important subjects in the Chinese history of thought. Especially in the Tang dynasty, Confucians, Buddhists and Taoists had many heated controversies, and influenced each other in that process. This project aims to clarify the relationships between Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism in the Tang dynasty by analyzing some typical treatises on the defense of Buddhism.

ICONOLOGY OF CHINESE ART

(coordinated by H. SOFUKAWA, April 2000–March 2005)

All plastic representations have symbolical meanings in ancient and medieval arts. We cannot comprehend works of art without understanding what they represent. There are myths and early legends in the background of them. We will analyze Chinese ancient and medieval arts by the method of iconology. The main objects of our study will be archaeological materials which have been unearthed since the Communist Revolution, and Buddhist arts in China such as grotto temples in Dunhuang and Longmen, as well as those in India, Korea and Japan.

LANGUAGE CONTACT IN THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURY ASIA

(coordinated by T. TAKATA, April 1998–March 2002)

In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Portuguese and the Spanish first came into contact with various exotic languages in Asia. This contact inevitably caused many lexical borrowings on both sides, that is to say, European and Asiatic. It also yielded contact languages such as pidgin and creoles. In this research seminar, we will investigate social and cultural aspects of the language contact of the period, mainly using materials left by the Portuguese and Spanish missionaries.

A STUDY OF WANG XUANCE

(coordinated by T. TAKATA, April 2002–March 2005)

Wang Xuance was sent to India as a diplomat three (or four) times around the middle of the 7th century. He brought back new information about India, where some changes had occurred after the time of Xuanzang. His travels were especially important because they opened a new route between China and India by way of Tibet and Nepal. Although the travel account which he wrote was now lost and can only be found fragmentarily in some old books, epigraphic texts concerned with this figure have recently been found one after another in Tibet and Longmen. In this research seminar, we will collect all the materials about Wang Xuance and investigate them from the point of view of Sino-Western cultural contact.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INFORMATICS OF CHINESE CHARACTERS

(coordinated by T. TAKEDA, April 2001–March 2004)

During the last years, with the rapid increase of the use of personal computers, the exchange of information on the Internet has become common. It caused big changes to the way of research in the Humanities. However, as far as documents written with ideographic characters are concerned, there are characters not available in the commonly used encodings, and many more difficulties, which currently make the efficient handling of such texts with computers nearly impossible. Also, other properties of ideographic characters, including shape, sound and meaning will have to be encoded in databases to allow convenient access. In this seminar we will discuss the problems that currently impede the handling of documents written with ideographic characters, with the aim of providing a sound foundation for what could be called “Informatics of Ideographic Characters”. This will be an attempt to form a new perspective on Chinese Studies in the era of Information Technology by exploring the possibilities and directions that open up through this approach.

THE TRADITION OF TECHNOLOGY IN CHINA
(coordinated by T. TANAKA, April 1996–March 2003)

The aim of this biweekly seminar is to clarify the characteristics of several fields of traditional technology and science in China, in particular, fields related to everyday life and domestic sciences. Continuing on from the seminar held 1991–96, at the moment we are reading, translating, and annotating the most important text concerning agriculture, entitled *Neng Shu (Agricultural Treatise)*, by Wang Zhen (from 1313 to the Yuan dynasty). As well as philological works, we also invite members of different specialities to give lectures on various subjects connected with the history of technology and science in China.

WRITTEN MATERIALS IN THE THREE KINGDOMS PERIOD
(coordinated by I. TOMIYA and R. INAMI, April 2000–March 2005)

On the history of the Three Kingdoms period in China, two kinds of written materials have recently become accessible: one is the bamboo documents from jiangling 江陵 newly excavated and published, and the other is the rubbings of inscriptions collected and digitalized in our Institute (<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~imgsrv/>). In this seminar, we will analyze both of those written materials through the method of textual criticism so that we will obtain a new insight into the history from the Han 漢 to the Three Kingdoms 三国 period.